

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 3. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1811.

[No. 1318.—Vol. 25.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY THOMAS SMITH,  
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two Dollars per an-  
num, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS  
if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to  
the Editor must be paid, or they will not be  
attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old  
stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

**Just Published**  
AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY  
GAZETTE,  
THE KENTUCKY  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,  
OR NEW  
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;  
CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar,  
in which the whole structure and essential  
principles of that most copious Language,  
according to the most approved modern stan-  
dards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited,  
and explained in a manner intelligible to the  
weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, K. on Main-street, corner of Lime-  
stone-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his  
old stand, where every exertion shall be used  
to accommodate those who please to call on  
him. January 20, 1809.

**JAMES BERTHOUD & SON,**  
Commission Merchants,

SHIPPINGPORT (FALLS OF THE OHIO.)

Have just received a quantity of

BROWN SUGAR, LOGWOOD,

COFFEE, FISH, RICE, TANNER'S OIL, &c.

Which they will dispose of for Cash, at their  
customary low prices.—Also a quantity of Sa-  
line salt.

July 3d, 1810.

**CASH**

Will be given for TWO or THREE LIKELY  
NEGRO BOYS from the age of fifteen to eigh-  
teen.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

Wanted to hire for a term of years,  
A FEW NEGRO BOYS.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER HEREOF.  
July 22d, 1810.

To Blacksmiths.

WANTED, a Blacksmith of good charac-  
ter and sobriety, to manage a shop at Nashville,  
Tennessee. One acquainted with the White-  
smith's business would be preferred—to such  
a one, good wages will be given, by  
GEO. POYZER.

November 9th, 1810.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH  
Will be given for clean combed  
HOGS' BRISTLES.

Their being scalded does not injure them.

—ALSO—

HORSE HAIR,

of any length—by

JOHN LOCKWOOD,

Corner of Upper and High-Streets.  
Lexington, Dec. 13, 1810.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the  
29th of October last, a Negro fellow named  
**HARRY;**

he will probably change his name to Henry or  
David Lawson—he is about 30 years of age,  
but looks something older—he limps a little  
when he walks—one of his knees is much larger  
than the other—bow-legged—long visage,  
roman nose, and very long under jaw; he is  
about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, not very heavy  
made—has a small dent in one of his jaws,  
opposite his teeth—he is a tolerable fiddler,  
and took a fiddle with him. A reward of twenty  
dollars will be given for securing him in jail,  
and reasonable expenses if brought home to  
me in Jessamine county, or Littleberry Haver-  
kins, in Lexington.—It is supposed he will go  
to the state of Ohio.

THO: B. SCOTT.

December 14, 1810.

**LOST**

On the road leading from Lexington to  
Nicholasville on Sunday last, a light col-  
oured pair of Saddle Bags, containing an  
Orleans card left. Any person that may  
find and deliver the said property to me in  
Lexington, or Richard Blanton Nicholas-  
ville, shall be amply satisfied for their trou-  
ble.

FIELDING GOSNEY.

Lexington, 24th Dec. 1810.

**I HAVE FOR SALE**

A Negro Woman and Child,  
And a GIRL, about sixteen years of age—  
both good house servants.

LEWIS HAWKS.

January 1st, 1811.

**LOVE IN JEOPARDY,**

A Tragic Comedy

By ABRAM JONES, OF PARIS, KY.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

**WILSON'S GRAMMAR**

For Sale at this Office.

**WANTED,**

TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS

Tobacco

AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS

Whiskey,

For which the highest going price will be given.

Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on  
the waters of Green river, in Green county,  
containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton  
will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.  
Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado  
and Havana Sugars of an excellent quality  
—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof  
Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000  
gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold  
low for cash or approved notes at 50 and 60  
days.

Also Trunks of every size and description,  
with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and  
Joiner's tools, viz Sash Plains double and sin-  
gle, with pricklers and templets, Grooving Plains  
with and without arms, different sizes, com-  
plete sets of Bench Plains, single and double  
ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains  
of every description Braces and Bits, &c. &c.  
Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

**FOR SALE,**

A TWO story Brick House and Lot of ground  
on main street (in a pleasant part of the town)  
—Terms three yearly payments without inter-  
est—enquire of the printer.

**KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.**

THE public are respectfully informed, that  
those Stables are now occupied by the subscri-  
ber, who begs leave to assure them that he will  
at all times pay the most strict attention to hor-  
ses left in his care.—His extensive knowledge  
and known skill in horses, are sufficient to en-  
sure him the esteem of his friends.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

**FOR SALE,**

AVAILABLE and WELL IMPROVED FARM,

LYING on Henry's mill road, only four  
miles from Lexington, containing 150  
acres of first rate land well timbered, and plen-  
tifully watered. The improvements on this farm  
are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large  
and commodious dwelling house, and every re-  
quisite out building—a good stable house, barn,  
stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and  
abundance. About seventy acres of the land  
cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation.  
A further description is deemed unnecessary, as  
it is presumed the land will be viewed by those  
wishing to purchase.

A general warrantee deed will be made the  
purchaser, and possession had the first of Janu-  
ary next. Application to be made to the sub-  
scriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

June 4th, 1810.

**REMOVAL.**

**DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON**  
HAS removed his Apothecary's shop to  
the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near  
the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for  
sale an extensive stock of GENUINE  
MEDICINES, together with a complete  
assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRU-  
MENTS, made after the latest and most  
approved models.

Dr. OVERTON will practice PHY-  
SIC and SURGERY in Lexington and its  
neighborhood. He has just procured  
a portion of unquestionable COW POX  
infection, and will communicate the dis-  
ease to any person desirous of enjoying  
its protection.

September 3, 1810.

**Almanacks for 1811,**

For sale at the office of the

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

**JUST RECEIVED,** From Phila.

THE AMERICAN REGISTER,

OR

GENERAL REPOSITORY

OF HISTORY, POLITICS AND SCIENCE.

PRICE \$3 25.

VOL. 12, PART 1st OF

REES'S CYCLOPEDIA,

FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

**SANDERS'S COTTON FACTORY,**

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WANTED, twelve Apprentices to the Weav-  
ing business, boys from 12 to 18 years of age  
—terms of taking apprentices, will be to in-  
struct them in the art of weaving generally—  
to learn them reading, writing and arithmetic  
to the rule of three—to provide them with  
comfortable boarding and decent cloath-  
ing—to be bound until 21 years of age—  
when the term expires to give a good suit of  
clothes.

LEWIS SANDERS.

N. B. I wish to purchase 200 bushels of  
corn.

Lexington, December 18, 1810.

**I WILL SELL**

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

LAND, viz.

10,000 Acres lying in Knox county,

on Rockcastle.

5,000 Acres in Mercer county, on  
the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great propor-  
tion bottom.

1,000 Acres in Washington county,  
in Pleasant's run.

The above mentioned lands were patented in  
the name of James Southall. I will give a rea-  
sonable credit, and receive in payment Horses,  
Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

TUNSTAL QUARLES.

Woodford county, 18th October, 1810.

**BLANKS**

For sale at this office.

**NEW GOODS.**

DAVID WILLIAMSON HAS JUST RECEIV-  
ED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

AND now opening in the house formerly oc-  
cupied by John Cross, and next door to Trotter  
and Tilford, a complete and general assort-  
ment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will  
sell unusually low for cash. He will also  
give the highest price in cash for HEMP.

Just received, 40,000 lbs. Louisiana sugar,  
of a superior quality, which he is disposed to  
sell wholesale or retail, at a very reduced price.  
Merchants can be supplied on a liberal credit.  
Lexington, Sept. 30, 1810.

**H. FOSTER & Co. TAIL RS.**

INFORM the citizens of Lexington and its  
vicinity, that they carry on the above business  
in all its various branches, in the shop formerly  
occupied by Lawson McCullough, on Hill  
Street. Those who favour them with their  
custom may rely on having their work done  
with neatness and dispatch.  
September 31st, 1810.



**STILLS FOR SALE.**

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTO-  
RY OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHO has by the late arrivals received a  
large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has  
engaged from the Eastward, some of the first  
workmen in his line of business, from which cir-  
cumstance he can with full confidence assure  
his friends and the public, that any work done  
by him will be executed in a superior manner,  
to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL.

N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel &  
Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or  
they will after this notice, (if not attended to)  
be forced.

Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.



**Fresh Medicine,**

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscri-  
ber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of  
Short and Market streets, Lexington.

AMONG WHICH IS

**The Iceland Moss,**  
Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions  
and Phthisic.

Also for Sale,

WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,

TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.

ESSENCE OF SPRUCE IN POTS.

Andrew McCalla

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

FOR

Bradford's Laws of Kentucky,

General Instructions,

Masonic Constitutions,

Bishop's Sermons,

Craighead's Sermon,

Dr. John P. Campbell's Answer,

American Register, vol. 1, 2 & 3,

Life of Gano,

Life of Shaw,

Wilson's Grammar,

Webster's Spelling books,

New-England Primer,

Doctrinal Catechism

Christ's Second appearing &c.

ALSO

Blank Books of any kind,

Check Books, and Negotiable Note Books

Pamphlets on various subjects,

Writing Paper,

Wrapping and Tea Paper &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Blanks for Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables.

Old books rebound, and Book Binding

generally executed on short Notice.

August 17th, 1810

**FULLING MILL.**

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and  
customers for former favours, wishes to  
inform them that he has rented Saml. Scott's  
Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where  
the advantage of a constant current of water  
will enable him to carry on the Fulling business  
more to the satisfaction of his customers, than  
he has heretofore done. For the convenience  
of distant customers, he will attend at the usual  
places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving  
cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at  
Mr. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr.  
Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of  
these several courts in the towns aforesaid. He  
will also attend once a week to receive cloth  
that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her  
mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month  
or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident  
prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to  
his customers to exert the utmost of his abili-  
ties in finishing such cloth as may be commit-  
ted to his care with neatness and speed.

JOHN KENNEDY.

November 26th, 1810.

**Blanks**

OF ALL KINDS,

For Sale at this Office.

**JAMES ROBERT,  
GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,**

INFORMS his friends and the public in ge-  
neral, that he has removed to the store lately  
occupied by P. D. Owings, on Main street, 3  
doors above the Branch Bank; where he will  
constantly keep an elegant assortment of Gold  
& Silver Watches, Jewellery, Silver and plated  
Ware of every description, and newest fashions  
which he offers for sale on the most reasonable  
terms for cash.

In addition to the above, he is now prepared  
to carry on the Watch making and repairing bu-  
siness—and will warrant his work to be well  
executed. Orders from a distance strictly at-  
tended to.—And all those who are pleased to fa-  
vor him with their custom, may depend upon  
having their work done with neatness and dis-  
patch.

Generous wages will be given for 1 or 2  
good workmen, in the above line of business;  
and the highest price for old gold and silver.

Also one or two boys of good character,  
will be taken as apprentices.

August 6th, 1810.

**CASH**

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE SUBSCRIBER, FOR

ABOUT

250 Hogs & 150 Bees.

THE purchase of the Hogs will be commene-  
ed about Christmas—they must be corn-  
fed, and very fat; neatly slaughtered, and per-  
fectly cool when delivered. None under 200wt.  
nett will be received; no engagement previous  
to delivery will be made, but if the pork suits  
when offered, it will be taken and paid for at the  
highest cash price.

The purchase of the bees will be commene-  
ed about the 1st Feb. next—they must be stall-  
fed, and better than what is termed good beef;  
they must be prime. None under 500wt. nett  
will suit—they will be received on foot, and \$4  
per 100wt. given for the nett beef.

I wish to contract for some pork and beef  
BARRELS.

**JAMES MORRISON.**

Navy Agent Ky.

Lexington, 14th Nov. 1810.

**Commission Store,**

In the house of Mr. Coyle, opposite the Branch  
Bank.

**WALDEMAR MENTELLE**

Has just received by the latest arrivals, and  
opened for sale, a variety of articles, such as

**DRY GOODS;**

Among which, are the following.

**FLANDERS** fine hemp linen

Queen's and China ware

Sugar of different kinds

Imperial and Hyson teas

White and red lead

Spanish whiting and patent yellow

Spanish brown and painter's brushes

With a constant supply of Flax seed oil &  
Spirit of turpentine

Madeira Wine

Rum and French Brandy

Cherry bounce and old Whiskey

Figs, raisins and almonds

Pickled Oysters

Mackarel and shad

Best Lancaster snuff

Also an elegant assortment of Jewellery

Looking glasses with and without frames

Coach and clock glasses

Gilt frames and elegant

Paintings & engravings

Toys for children

Italian and common fiddle strings & fiddles

Profiles taken and framed by Mentelle as  
usual

Always on hand, a quantity of dry

**GOOSE CREEK SALT & PUTTY.**

Lexington Dec. 18, 1810.

**DISEASES CURED.**

**Lee's Genuine Family Medicines,**

CELEBRATED for curing most dif-  
ficulties to which the human body is liable,  
continue to be prepared and sold, whole-  
sale and retail at LEE's old established  
patent and family Medicine Store, No.  
56 Maiden Lane, New-York, and sold in  
Kentucky, by appointment of the proprie-  
tors at Waldemar Mentelle's store in  
Lexington and at Dudley, Trigg & Dud-  
ley's store in Frankfort. By applying at  
these stores purchasers can be supplied  
with the genuine reparations of the late  
Richard Lee, which for many years past  
have proved superior to any medicines  
hitherto discovered, both in the safety of  
their operation and certainty of produc-  
ing cures, as the many recommendations  
and certificates before the public fully  
prove.

**FITS CAUSED BY WORMS.**

The extraordinary cure my wife has ex-  
perienced by the use of Hamilton's Worm  
Destroying Lozenges ought to be made  
public for the benefit of those who may  
be afflicted in a similar manner; with this  
intention I now inform you she had been  
subject to severe convulsion fits upwards  
of twenty years. These fits were appar-  
ently brought on by trifling circumstan-  
ces. A drink of cold water, or stumbling  
in walking has often occasioned a re-  
currence of a fit, and their frequency was  
such as to render her incapable of all bu-  
siness. Hamilton's worm lozenges be-  
coming celebrated in my neighbourhood,  
were administered, and a quantity of  
small worms and matter were brought a-  
way, which had no doubt been the cause  
of her fits; she having had none since the  
lozenges were taken. Nearly two years  
have elapsed, and my wife continues free  
from fits, and has become very healthy.  
Wishing these circumstances may be  
servicable in extending the knowledge of  
your excellent medicine.

I am, &c.

**JOHN SHOTWELL.**

Mrs. H. Lee, widow of

Richard Lee, N. York.

Rahway, Aug. 27.



## CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

### AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION.

On the motion of Mr. Macon, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Cutts in the chair, on the state of the Union, on the motion introduced by Mr. Macon, for adding to the constitution the following article:

"No senator or representative, after having taken his seat, shall, during the time for which he was elected be eligible to any civil appointment under the authority of the United States, nor shall any person be eligible to any such appointment until the expiration of the presidential term, during which such person shall have been a senator or representative."

Mr. Rhea said that this amendment would go to curtail the privileges of our citizens, & to introduce an innovation of the constitution. For these two ample reasons he moved to amend it by striking out the following words: "nor shall any person be eligible to any such appointment until the expiration of the presidential term, during which such person shall have been a senator or representative."

Mr. Macon defended his proposition and opposed Mr. Rhea's motion. He said that the objection to his proposition because it was new, was not sound, if the motion was reasonable in itself. The amendment went to complete the intention of the framers of the constitution, which was, that no member of congress should be appointed to any office. It would prevent party spirit from going too far for office; from making places when going out of office, to secure to itself some sort of power in other departments, when it could not retain it in the legislature. As to depriving men of their right by coming to congress, it was an empty argument; according to which the constitution deprived men of their right, by prohibiting a member from holding an office whilst in that capacity, or from serving in any office created whilst he was a member. But in what respect would this restriction affect the community? Could not offices as well be filled out of congress as in it? Congress had already legislated as far as in their power on this subject by passing a law to prevent contractors from holding a seat on this floor.

The independence of the legislature was the object. If there was no covetousness of office, if human nature was perfect, we should want no laws. But laws become necessary to check the frailties of our nature, and this provision would serve to repress the inordinate desire of man for office. Indeed, said he, it is as necessary almost to guard against a virtue as against a vice. Take the case of a man who has long been in congress, whose worth, all acknowledge, about to retire, and we know that he has not wherewithal to support himself—we should almost, forgetting our duty to the constitution, be willing to make a place expressly for him.

A. M. said, it appeared to him that nothing could be more incorrect, as related to the independence of the legislature, than for men to be sitting here, knowing, that when they retired they were to have an office. Knowing they were to have it was not worse than willing to have it—because in either case the independence of the expectant was destroyed. The practice of bestowing offices on members of the legislature had already obtained to an extent not before known. It was a practice pleasing to members, and it would grow. Suppose any member wanted an appointment, and should go to his friends & get recommendations from twenty, thirty or forty of them. Would it not operate almost as a command on the executive, when he saw a majority of the legislature declaring that this man ought to have an office? If he were to refuse he would soon feel the consequences.

Believing the purity of the legislature to depend on the existence of such a provision as he had proposed, Mr. M. said he could not consent to strike it out. Every thing, said he, depends on the legislature. Make the members of the legislature office-hunters, and you will make the nation so. If the executive archives could be consulted, it would be seen that the applications for office in the nation at large had progressed much in the same proportion as those from the members of congress. And is it not natural, sir, that the people who send a man to congress, seeing him provided with a snug place, would want the same thing? I am willing to extend the principle; I am almost willing to go as far as upon the jury principle in trials for life. I am willing not only to exclude ourselves, but to exclude our kindred. Could any thing be more mortifying, Mr. M. asked, than to see every little appointment in the nation given to the legislature? To him it was a mortifying circumstance. He could mention names; but that it was painful to him to do so. He had seen this practice growing with our growth; and if not checked, it would come to be one of the greatest evils. If the gentleman from Tennessee could demonstrate that there were such a poverty of talent in the nation, that, by the exclusion of members of congress from office, the business of the nation would be arrested, he would vote for his motion; and not otherwise.

It had been said that the proposed amendment to the constitution went to deprive the citizen of his right. It appeared to Mr. Macon, that this right of office was not a good thing. He knew that no man in the house was farther from office-hunting, than the gentleman who made the motion—his remark applied to the subject, and had no particular application to men. If experience had not convinced gentlemen that something wanted doing, he despaired of convincing them. He hoped the motion would not be agreed to.

Mr. Boyd said that of the republican principles of the gentleman last up, he had no doubt; but these principles might

be carried too far to support themselves. The gentleman's argument supposed that the ability of those persons sent here being known to the President, they therefore ought not to be appointed to office. The argument was, because a person was recommended to office by the best men in the nation, he ought therefore not to be appointed. It went upon the supposition that the president, an officer chosen from the people for his superior virtue, would appoint venally. But let us beware, said Mr. B. of tinkering the constitution. From the very innovation which the amendment proposes, I should oppose it; because it is necessary to the life and vigor of the constitution that we meddle with it as little as possible. By so frequently altering the constitution, we shall keep the people in a perpetual ferment, not knowing whether they have a polar star or not.

Mr. Burwell considered the part proposed to be struck out as the most valuable part of the amendment. If that were struck out, there would be hardly any part of it worth retaining. This question, he said, was particularly fortunate for those composing the majority of congress. It furnished them an opportunity to convince the world at large, that they were not governed by mercenary motives; that the course they pursued was dictated by their judgment alone. What could tend more to reconcile all parties in the nation, than a perfect confidence that no sinister motives governed the vote of any member of this house? And who could charge any member with corrupt motives when the constitution had precluded him from office? This was indeed an occasion at which gentlemen ought to rejoice, as it would show the disinterestedness with which they supported the present or future President of the United States; and that, in giving their suffrage for a President, they were not influenced by interested motives. Mr. B. was willing himself to give this pledge.

The objection of the gentleman from Tennessee, that this provision would abridge the privileges of the members, was entitled to very little weight indeed. The constitution had already in this way abridged their privileges.

It had already disqualified the members of congress in a certain degree from holding office; this proposition merely went to extend the principle. The strength of a government like this depends in a great degree on the confidence of the people in those who for the time being control its operations. He trusted that a majority of this house would prove to the people and to the world that they were governed by the purest motives. He called the attention of the house to the British government. Was it not notorious, he asked, that whoever was prime minister could always command a majority in parliament? Had it not been frequently seen that men one day in a small minority, could the next day, when raised to office, wield a majority of the same men as had before opposed them? What did this arise from? Was it not from the influence of the treasury, not only on the borough part of the house of commons, but on that part elected by the people themselves, the government in the latter case acting not only on the representative but on the people whom he represented? This example shewed the importance of guarding at an early day against a similar corruption here.

There was but a single objection on the opinion of Mr. B. to the adoption of the resolution—that gentlemen were members of the house, whose talents and personal deportment might be known to the executive, might advantageously be selected to office. But could the executive have a thorough knowledge of such persons? Were there not reasons to induce them to hide their real motives and character, and defining office, to regulate every thing they said or did by their views to that object? Mr. Burwell said, he had himself supposed that talents were dispersed in every part of the Union, and that nothing was more absurd than to suppose that only one individual in the nation was competent to fill any office. Characters for office might in every part of the nation be found equally as fit as well qualified as those who came here. Another consideration had great weight with him. However the constitution might have guarded against the influence of members of congress, it was nevertheless a fact, that members, from their situation and knowledge of the nation at large, had more influence than any individuals scattered throughout the country. There were few men of so much celebrity, so great talents, whose transcendent worth were so generally acknowledged that they were extensively known through the community. There was scarcely an individual, that had not been in congress, that was known out of the state in which he resided. What was more important, he asked, in the selection of a person to fill the chief magistracy, than to make the members of congress as impartial as possible, and to induce them to enquire accurately into the character of the person proposed for that high office. This was a time, in his opinion, when they should fortify themselves against the danger apprehended, and justly apprehended, by the gentleman from N. Carolina. Mr. B. said, he hoped there was virtue enough in this house to sanction this principle, although the gentleman from Tennessee supposed it would abridge the privileges of the citizen. It was a principle which might secure the purity of this house for many years to come. He hoped therefore the amendment would not succeed.

Mr. Rhea said he felt himself under considerable obligations to the gentleman from North Carolina from exempting him from the charge of office-hunting. He did not know that he should ever ask for or hold an office under the government; but that would not prevent him from saying what he thought on this subject. A material objection against this proposition was one which had not yet been noticed. It became a part of the constitution, it would constantly create a powerful league among influential citizens against the President of the U. S. combined to get

him out as soon as possible. The framers of the constitution had completed this matter as far as necessary, by declaring that no member of congress should be eligible to any office created, or the emoluments whereof, had been raised during the time for which he was elected. He had no objections to that part of the resolution which went on that ground; but he believed it should be with serious deliberation that any thing like the remainder of the proposition was adopted. He was willing, without sacrificing his ideas of propriety and expediency, to leave to the world to judge of the propriety of his motives. The vote on this proposition would be but a bad criterion. His conduct should be judged by his votes in general, and not on this proposition. It such a vote as this was to purify all bad qualities, the legislature which had taken the head of Charles the 1st. alluded to by the gentleman from N. Carolina, might have passed this vote, and thus absolved themselves of the wrong they had done. If they went on in this way altering the constitution, its form would in time be so much changed that the people would not recognize it. Instead of strengthening the principles of freedom, they might be frittered away till they were lost in chaos. Amendments ought to be made with a sparing hand. In the opinion of Mr. Rhea, the present mode of election secured the purity of the house as far as the gentleman could desire. There were but two states in the Union, in which representatives were not elected long before their term of service commenced; during the whole of which time of probation they were precluded from office.

Mr. Smilie made some observations favorable to the motion of Mr. Macon. He thought the purity of the representative body was essential to the existence of the government; that the exclusion from office established by the constitution was not sufficient, the abuses now being nearly as great as if no such exclusion existed—for there was but little difference in principle between a man's accepting an office, while a member, and his expecting to receive it at the end of the two years he had to serve.

The motion of Mr. Rhea was negatively, yeas 12.

Mr. Bacon suggested some amendment in the phraseology of the resolution, and doubts existing on the subject.

On motion, the committee rose, and the resolution was, on the suggestion of Mr. Sheffey, referred to a select committee, with directions to report their opinion thereon.

The resolution was then, referred to a select committee composed of Messrs. Macon, Burwell, Bacon, Sheffey and Mitchell.

## IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1819.

### DEBATE.

On the subject of the territory west of the Perdido.

The "bill declaring the laws now in force in the territory of Orleans to extend to and to have full force and effect to the river Perdido, pursuant to the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th April, 1803; and for other purposes," being under consideration; and the question being on its passage to a third reading—

Mr. POPE.—Mr. President, I regret that the honorable chairman of the committee who reported this bill, is not here, to give it that support which his talents, information, and the importance of the subject authorized us to expect. His absence has devolved on me, as a member of the committee, and a representative of that section of the union more immediately interested in the subject before us, to explain to the Senate some of the grounds which induced them to make this report. The first important question which the proclamation of the president and this bill presents for consideration, is whether or not the United States have a good title to the territory in question. Before I examine the treaty of cession from France to the United States of 1803, the source of our claim, permit me to enquire what were the limits of Louisiana in that quarter to which this subject leads us, before the treaty and cession of '62—3 before France, Spain and Great Britain. On this subject, however, I believe there is no contrariety of opinion.—Before this period Louisiana extended east of the river Mississippi to the river Perdido—France and Spain, by the treaty of 1719 established this boundary between Florida, now called East Florida and Louisiana. The ancient limits of Louisiana have been so fully ascertained by the documents laid before Congress at different times, and the numerous discussions the subject has undergone, that I should only waste the time of the Senate in attempting to throw any new light on it. I shall only refer the Senate to one additional evidence, that this river was the ancient eastern boundary of this province. Mr. Smollet, in his continuation of Hume's history of England, states the answer of the British government to the proposition made by France for peace early in the year 1761. From which it appears that France then claimed the river Perdido as their eastern limits, nor does this fact appear to have been contested by the British minister. It appears that previous to the war which terminated in 1763, Louisiana comprehended nearly the whole country watered by the Mississippi and its branches. I find it stated in a pamphlet published in New-York, that France by a secret cession, contemporaneous with the treaty called the family compact of 1761, transferred this country

to Spain, to induce her to become her ally in the war against Great Britain; and although I can find no evidence to support this statement, yet the event of that war previous to that period renders it at least probable. It will be remembered that the arms of Great Britain had triumphed over those of France both by sea and land; France had lost Canada and a great number of her ships of war—Spain was not then a party in the war, and to induce her to become so, it seems probable that France, under the pressure of adverse fortune, ceded to her this province. But as the statement does not correspond with the documents on our tables, nor the views of others who have examined this subject, we are compelled to take it for granted, that the cession of west Louisiana with the island of New-Orleans to Spain, and of east Louisiana, since called west Florida, to Great Britain, were made at the same time in the year '62. It is however well known, that France made the cession to G. Britain at the instance and for the benefit of Spain, to enable her, with the cession of Florida, now called East Florida, to obtain a restitution of Cuba. The whole of Louisiana, not conquered by G. Britain, may, with propriety, be said to have been given up, or ceded to Spain. Let us now examine that part of the treaty of cession between the United States and France of 1803, which relates to this question:—By that treaty, we acquired Louisiana as fully and in the same manner as it had been acquired by France from Spain, in virtue of the treaty of St. Ildefonso of the 1st of October, 1800. By this treaty Spain had retroceded Louisiana to France "with the same extent it then had in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it, and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states." That this extract from that treaty is correct, cannot be doubted as it has never been denied by Spain. The word "retrocede" in this treaty has, I believe, occasioned more doubt with regard to the meaning of this cession than any expression contained in it, but cannot when the subject is properly examined have the effect contended for. It is said that as France ceded to Spain in 1762, Louisiana west of the Mississippi including the island of N. Orleans; the word retrocede must limit the cession to what had been previously ceded by France to Spain—but if it be true that the whole of Louisiana East and West of the Mississippi was ceded to Spain in the year 1761, although East Louisiana was afterwards ceded by France with the consent of Spain to Great Britain, the word retrocede might with propriety be used with reference to the original grant to Spain in 1761, or if, what will not be denied, the cession of East Louisiana to Great Britain by France was at the instance and for the benefit of Spain; Spain, in 1800, after she had acquired East Louisiana, alias West Florida, so called by Great Britain after 1763, could well say to France, I re-grant to you what you ceded to me and on my account, or at least so much as I can re-grant consistent with the treaties I have since made; and this seems to be the plain and evident meaning of the instrument. If the parties had meant to confess the retrocession to the limits of the cession, made by France to Spain, of Louisiana West of the Mississippi including the island of New-Orleans, they would have used the same description. They would certainly have stopped after saying the extent it then had in the hands of Spain—but to prevent mistake or misconception, they add "that it had when France possessed it," and what is still more conclusive, "the meaning of the parties, they go on to say—"and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states." As Spain had never entered into any treaty with regard to the western boundary of Louisiana, and as the only treaties to which the parties could have alluded, was that of 1783 with Great Britain and of 1795 with the United States, both relative to limits on the east side of the Mississippi, it is perfectly clear that the contracting parties meant to comprehend whatever of Louisiana on the east side of the Mississippi Spain had a title to. If the construction I contend for is not admitted, then the latter parts of the description will have no effect, contrary to a settled principle of law and common sense, that every part of an instrument shall have effect, if it can by any reasonable construction. To strengthen the construction for which I insist it may not be amiss to consider the views of the French government at the time this treaty of St. Ildefonso was made. They no doubt acquired this province with an intention of holding it, and it was an object of national pride to regain as much as practicable of the colonies which had been lost under the old government. Besides they could not be ignorant of the importance of East Louisiana now West Florida, to the security of New Orleans, and as the practicability of obtaining it at that time from Spain cannot be doubted, the presumption is irresistible that the cession was intended to embrace it. I had intended to have ascertained at

the department of state the ground of objection with Spain to the surrender of that country to the United States, but have not made the enquiry. I do not however think it difficult to account for the conduct of Spain. My conjecture is, that France, after she had sold Louisiana to the United States and received the price stipulated, secretly advised Spain not to surrender it, having at that time formed the project, which she is now attempting to execute, of acquiring the whole Spanish empire; her interest was therefore identified with Spain in giving the most limited construction to the cession of the United States. I find that Congress, by an act passed on the 24th of February, 1804, have solemnly asserted our right to this territory and authorised the president to take possession of it, and to establish a port of entry, &c. on the Mobile, whenever he should deem it expedient. The time when, and circumstances under which this step should be taken, were submitted to the discretion of the executive. I may be permitted to ask why, if we had no title to this territory, the president was urged to take possession by force, and censured for not doing it. If my recollection is accurate, all parties agreed we ought to have the country; they only differ as to the mode of acquiring it. The president, influenced by that policy which has hitherto guided the present administration of avoiding making this nation a party in the present European war, in the exercise of the discretionary power vested in him by that act, did not think proper to seize upon it by force, but to wait for the occurrence of events to throw it into our hands without a struggle.

The expediency of taking possession of this territory cannot, it appears to me, admit of a doubt. If the President had refused or hesitated to meet the wishes of the people of West Florida by extending to them the protection of the American Government, and they had sought security in the arms of a foreign power, what should we have heard? He would have been charged with imbecility and fear of incurring responsibility. He would have been denounced as unworthy of the station his country had assigned him. Let it be remembered that the Orleans country is our most vulnerable part—remote from our physical force—a climate more fatal to our people than the sword of a victorious enemy—and that an enemy in possession of West Florida can with great facility cut off New Orleans from the upper country. If the fortunate moment had not been seized, this province would have fallen into the hands of a foreign power, or if time had been given for intrigue to mature itself, another Burr plot would probably have risen from the ashes of the first, more formidable to the integrity of this empire. Burr, like Archimedes fancied that if he had a place to stand upon, a place beyond the jurisdiction of the United States to rally his followers, he could overturn the government. He has, it is true, fled from the frowns of an indignant country. But he was not alone. Let an opportunity be afforded and a thousand Burrs would throw off the mask and point their arms against the federal Union. On a subject of such interest it would have been criminal in those appointed to watch over the national safety to have hesitated. I was surprised to hear this procedure pronounced a robbery, and making of war. Why should our sympathies be awakened in favor of Spain? What claim has the Spanish government upon our moderation and forbearance? What has been her conduct? From the moment we became an independent nation she has been intriguing to separate the Western country from the Atlantic states. She has made, at different periods, and as late as the year 1806 in violation of her treaty of 1795, with this country, direct propositions to the Western people to recede from the Union, and to accomplish her object at least attempted the use of means the most corrupt. What has been her conduct since we acquired Louisiana? If I am correctly informed, our deserters and slaves who have taken refuge in Florida in many instances have not been surrendered, and enormous duties have been imposed on our vessels navigating the Mobile. Under all these provocations, sufficient to have drawn upon them from almost any other nation an open declaration of war, our government, influenced by that pacific policy which has hitherto regulated its course towards foreign nations, exercised patience and forbearance. And since the late revolution in Spain, I believe it will not be pretended, that this government has manifested any disposition to throw our weight into the scale of France against the Spanish party. Our government has taken no step in relation to West Florida until compelled by a regard to our own safety. The Executive in the proceeding under consideration has used language the most conciliatory, and on the face of his proclamation given a pledge that this government will at any time enter into amicable negotiations on the subject of our claim to this territory, if it shall be disputed.

There are other at least plausible grounds upon which this bill as an original proposition might be supported



entirely independent of the cession.—Spain is indebted to us a large amount for spoiliations committed on our commerce; and as there is no government at present towards which the ordinary proceeding can be pursued to obtain payment, could we not, on the principle of the attachment law, as an act of self justice, seize on this territory to secure satisfaction?

As this measure has been emphatically called an act of robbery and war, it may not be amiss to consider the political state of the Spanish colonies in relation to the Spanish government in the hands of the Junta, and the new dynasty about to be established by Bonaparte. It may be said, perhaps, that the late alienation of the Spanish crown and the revolution in Spain have dissolved the tie which connected them with the mother country. On this point I will not detain the Senate. If the French arms shall be successful in Spain, of which I believe few entertain much doubt, and the Junta shall be driven from Old Spain to any of the colonies, their political character must cease, and they can no longer claim the exercise of any jurisdiction or sovereignty over the colonies. The colonies are not bound together by any political bond unconnected with the mother country; they are subject to the mother country, but, the moment she is conquered, they are at liberty to provide for themselves, unless, indeed, the emperor of France or king Joseph can claim them. France, in an official expose, and king Joseph, by proclamation, have declared their willingness that the colonies should become independent, provided they do not connect themselves with Great Britain. If France therefore shall, which is probable, conquer the mother country, we are fully authorised by her public declaration to the world to acquire, with the consent of the inhabitants, not only west but east Florida, Cuba, or any other province which we shall deem it expedient to connect with the U. States. This bill may be justified, independent of title, by the law of self-preservation. Have we any assurance that the Spanish government will maintain their neutrality in this territory if we should be involved in a war with either France or Great Britain? Can they, or will they, prevent the march of an enemy's forces through that territory into the United States? No, sir.—We have every reason to expect the contrary. Considering how vulnerable we are from this territory, its present state, and the aspect of our foreign affairs, it appears to me that we are authorised to take possession of it as a measure of national security.—It may be objected that taking the property of others by force tends to relax the morals of the people, by destroying that criterion of right and wrong, the observance of which is so necessary to the purity of our republic; and I am ready to admit that we ought proceed upon this principle of necessity and expediency with great caution, and never to act upon it but in extreme and evident cases. Had we a colony on the coast of England or France, similarly situated, we know they would not hesitate. When we reflect that our property is seized by almost every nation; that the laws and usages of nations are disregarded by nearly all Europe; that their conduct has been lately marked with a degree of perfidy and rapacity unexampled in the history of the civilized world; that they have in fact become states of Barbary; it appears to me that we ought not, as regards them, to be over nice or squeamish upon questions of this sort. Shall we sit here with our arms folded until the enemy is at our gates? If we waste our time in discussion and refining abstract questions of right and wrong we shall lose our independence, and we shall deserve to lose it. I had hoped this bill would have passed without much debate; I know the people are tired of long speeches and documents. This fondness for lengthy discussions has even drawn upon Congress the reproaches of the ladies—they begin to say—less talk, more action.

(To be continued.)

DECEMBER 31.

The bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Farmer's Bank of Alexandria; and the bill authorising a subscription on the part of the U. States to the stock of the Ohio Canal Company, were read the second time.

The bill for the establishment of a quarter-master's department was read the second time, and referred to Messrs. Leib, Franklin and Pickens.

WEST FLORIDA.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill extending the laws now in force in Orleans territory to the Perdido, &c.

Mr. Pickens commenced a speech, in which he proceeded about an hour; when he read, as an evidence in support of his argument against the title of the United to Louisiana or Florida between the Mississippi and Perdido, a letter from Charles Maurice Talleyrand, the French minister for foreign affairs, dated 21st December, 1804, to Gen. Armstrong, our minister at Paris, on the subject of certain overtures which had been made by our ministers in Spain for the aid of France in procuring a cession to the United States of one or both Floridas. The purport of Talleyrand's letter appeared to be, a denial that the United States had acquired, by the treaty of 1803, any title to Louisiana East of the Mississippi, or some statement to that effect.

When Mr. Pickens had concluded the reading of this letter—

Mr. Smith (Md.) said he wished to enquire whether the paper, which the gentleman had

just read, had ever been publicly communicated to the senate?

Mr. Pickens said it had been communicated, not indeed as a public paper—but for what reason had it been communicated confidentially? Because by a publication of it at the time it might have been done to our ministers of our affairs abroad. There was however, now no reason why the whole truth should not be known. They were about taking a step which was one of peace or war, and it was important that every thing in relation to the subject should be disclosed.

Mr. Smith (M.) said, that whenever papers were communicated to the senate confidentially, before they could be read publicly in this body or any other, it was necessary that the permission of the senate should be obtained; which no doubt, if asked in this case, would have been granted. But if this proceeding were permitted to pass unnoticed, any individual might have the power to do the greatest injury to the nation, as his humor might move him. He apprehended the proceeding was wrong; but gentlemen older in the senate than he was, could perhaps better decide.

On the suggestion of a member, the galleries were cleared. The senate sat with closed doors for an hour. When we were again admitted.

Mr. Clay submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table of course:

Resolved, That the public papers in the senate of certain papers with open galleries by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Pickens), in his seat without a special order of the senate removing the injunction of secrecy, which had been confidentially communicated to the senate by the President of the United States, was a palpable violation of the rules of this body.

The senate then adjourned to Wednesday.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

Mr. Morrow presented petitions from sundry inhabitants of the state of Ohio, praying that congress will reduce the price of certain lands lying within the first purchase, because said lands are of an inferior quality.—Referred to the committee of public lands.

MONDAY, DEC. 31.

On motion of Mr. Newton,

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency and propriety of confining the benefit of drawback of duties on merchandise imported into and exported from the U. States to vessels belonging to the United States.

The bill providing for the final adjustment of claims to land, and for the sale of the public lands in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Jennings reported a bill, authorising the President of the United States to cause to be opened a road in the Indiana territory; which was referred to a committee of the whole.

#### FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 24.

##### LATEST FROM LONDON.

Last evening arrived at this port the ship Ceres, capt. Marshalk, from London.—Captain M. has furnished the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of London papers to the 2d of November inclusive, two days later than hitherto received.

The following extracts are all that our papers contain of any importance.

LONDON, NOV. 1.

A Heligoland mail arrived yesterday, with Hamburg papers and letters to the 31st ult. An article from Vienna states, that a convention has been concluded between the courts of Paris and Vienna; one condition of which is, that Austria shall, under certain circumstances, furnish France with 80,000 troops.

Accounts were received yesterday from Gottenburgh of the arrival of Bernadotte in Sweden. He landed on the afternoon of the 20th at Helsingburgh, having passed over from Zealand, as it is rather triumphantly announced, in sight of a British fleet of 500 sail of different descriptions.

The last official account of the melancholy state of his Majesty's health was received in London at about one o'clock yesterday, and is as follows:

Windsor Castle, October 31, 1810.

Nine o'clock, A. M.

The King has passed a restless night, but his Majesty's fever is not increased.

Henry Hatford,

W. Heberden,

M. Baillie.

The Bulletin of Nov. 1, says, "His Majesty has passed a better night, and is much the same as yesterday."

On the arrival of the messenger from Windsor, yesterday, with the above dispatch, we learn, that a Cabinet Council was instantly held at the secretary of state's office, and was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis Wellesley, the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Perceval, Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Yerke. On the breaking up of the Council a messenger was dispatched to the Earl of Wintchesley, the Groom of the Stole. It is reported that his Lordship is come to town for the purpose of issuing the bulletins at St. James's.

November 2.

We have received, upon authority of which in common cases we should entertain no doubt, a commercial decree of Bonaparte, of a most singular nature. The reason assigned for this decree is, that some English goods had been smuggled into Nieuport, by hiding them between the planks of a ship, the captain of which was sent to Paris. The following is the substance of this decree:—

Paris, October 19.

Art. 1. All merchandizes of whatever description, the produce of the English manufactures, which are at present in France, or in any country (without exception) where French troops are stationed, shall be publicly burnt.

Art. 2. There shall every where be established special Courts of Judicature to detect smugglers, and persons concerned in illicit traffic; and to inflict punishment by imprisonment, for a term not less than three nor more than ten years.

In addition to the above articles, there is another, which specifies the punishment on the merchant or smuggler, viz. to be branded on the forehead with the letters V. D.

Brig Paulin, Gray, 74 days from London, arrived at Boston on Monday, with papers to 4th November, (four days latest.) The King of England had been indisposed several days in consequence of a cold.—A

London paper says, Russia had proposed to renew negotiations with Turkey, and to give up the main points in dispute, viz. the possession of Moldavia and Wallachia.—Bernadotte, the French Crown Prince of Sweden, had arrived in Zealand—he landed at Helsingburgh, Oct. 20, under a salute of all the batteries. A violent gale of wind had been experienced in the Bay of Biscay, and strong fears were entertained for the safety of the vessels and persons engaged in an expedition from Corunna to the places held by the French. It is stated in a ministerial paper that the government had determined to consider Lucian Bonaparte as a prisoner of war, and that a ship had been sent out to Malta to take him on board, and to convey him, his family and effects to England.

##### LATEST FROM LISBON.

By capt. Bartlett, arrived at Boston from Lisbon, accounts are to November 6. The armies remained in the same positions as at the previous date. It was reported that 6000 French had passed to the south side of the Tagus, in boats, and a Portuguese division was sent against them. It was rumored at Cadiz, that the French troops had withdrawn from Cadiz, and were expected to assist Massena.

New-York, Dec. 27.

##### LATEST FROM PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.

By the schooner Dash, arrived at Philadelphia, from Gibraltar, (whence she sailed on the 15th November,) accounts had been received from Lisbon and Cadiz to the 18th November, at which date the two hostile armies had not met, but remained as at our last advices. The French army was said to be in great want of provisions, and was reduced by sickness and famine to about 50,000. The combined army under the Earl of Bussaco, (Lord Wellington) was amply supplied with provisions, and their force to 27,000 men.—A battle was expected. At Cadiz, the yellow fever or plague had broken out, which in the month of Oct. carried off 1104 inhabitants. At Gibraltar the same disease had broken out; and at Carthage, the deaths averaged from 80 to 85 a day.

##### LATEST FROM TONNINGEN.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Golden-Fleece, in 45 days from Tonnigen—by her we have received Hamburg papers to the 6th of November; and the following verbal intelligence, that by a decree of the King of Denmark, all American property in Holstein, has been sequestered and the owners have to make declaration within 48 hours, in which case they are to pay to the Danes 6 per cent. additional duty, whether they wish to enter their goods at Hamburg according to the new French Tariff, or if not they will have to pay immediately the Danish duty for home consumption, and 4th addition to it, which is very high.

##### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Lucies, Gibbs, from Liverpool, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of the London Courier, to the 7th of November, Lloyd's list to the 6th, and Liverpool papers of the 8th; from which we have made the following extracts:

The Princess Amelia died on the 3rd November, and George III. was said to be recovering, but not considered out of danger.

LONDON, NOV. 3.

Upon the death of the Princess Amelia yesterday, which happened about 12 o'clock, the centries about the Lodge were doubled to keep every thing quiet. The death of her royal highness was not generally known and believed in Windsor, till about three o'clock.

This morning accounts were received of the death of the Earl of Dartmouth, (Rt. Hon. George Legge,) Lord Camberlain of England.

We learn that the Board of Trade yesterday commenced granting licenses to export colonial produce by such ships as had previously brought to England cargoes of grain.

NOVEMBER 6.

Two bags of letters arrived this morning from Anholt. Some Swedish and German papers have been received by the same conveyance, which state, that the Russian Ambassador at Stockholm has dispatched from his Court, announcing the surrender of Rudschuck on the 21st of Sept. Two days afterwards, according to private letters, Schumla surrendered.—This had given the Russian government hopes of bringing the Negotiation with Turkey to a favorable issue. It was hoped too that Turkey might be disposed not only to conclude peace, but enter into an offensive & defensive alliance with Russia. In the present state of affairs, we know of no better policy they could adopt.

#### KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations lumbering at his back

LEXINGTON, JANUARY 15, 1811.

FROM FRANKFORT.

On Tuesday last, the legislature proceeded to the election of a senator to represent this state in the senate of the U. States. The votes stood thus—

For George M. Bibb, 77  
Christopher Greenup, 26  
Matthew Lyon, —

JOHN P. THOMAS has been re-elected treasurer.

The following gentlemen have been elected directors of the Bank of Kentucky, on the part of the stockholders: John Brown, Daniel Weisiger, Nathaniel Hart, William Trigg, Wm. S. Dalum, and John H. Hanna.

On Friday the legislature proceeded to the election of directors on the part of the state. The following gentlemen were elected: George Madison, Christopher Greenup, Martin D. Hardin, James Johnson, Willis A. Lee, and Richard Taylor.

ROBERT ALEXANDER re-elected president, without opposition.

Mr. Bland's resolution before the Maryland-Legislature, for instructing

their Senators and requesting their representatives in Congress to use their exertions to prevent the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of the United States, have been negative—Ayes 35, Nays 36.

Similar resolutions have been introduced in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.—Also a committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of taxing Bank Stock equally with other property. A petition has been presented from Gideon Olmstead, praying for 12,000 dollars.

In the Virginia Armoury, during the past year, were made 3435 muskets, a quantity of swords, pistols, &c. &c. and 92 pieces of cannon.

Luther Martin has petitioned the Legislature of Maryland to make it lawful for him to receive a loan at 8 per cent.

The Post Master General has directed the establishment of express mails for letters between Washington City & Philadelphia and New York, in consequence of the damage done the roads by the late extraordinary rains.

Mr. Erving, late charge des affaires in Spain, has been nominated by the president to the Senate, and approved by them as special minister of the court of Denmark.

It is rumored that GIDEON GRANGER, Esq. is to be appointed a judge of the supreme court of the United States, in the place of judge Cushing, deceased—and Samuel H. Smith, Esq. post-master general. The Hon. John Pope has also been mentioned as Mr. Granger's successor.

##### For the Kentucky Gazette.

If the charter of the bank of the United States is not renewed by congress, dreadful! oh, how dreadful! Why Mr. Printer they must let eight millions of dollars in specie circulate, in the place of the fame amount of their paper which must be taken in; only to think, such huge piles of paper which so much was thought of, reduced at one dreadful stroke! horrible purpose! to light fagars.—Think then if thou canst, of eight millions of dollars emanating from a dark and dreary vault to the light of day, and say, if thou durst say, no bank.

Doubtless hemp will be down to two dollars, LARD and bee's wax will not be worth melting; beef, pork, chickens, turkeys, geese and eggs, will be so low that they will hardly be worth the trouble of eating, however the farmers, kind souls, may prefer us to do.

Why this downfall of the bank is as revolting to nature as the request of a lady to her lover to cut his whiskers!

Heaven avert such dreadful consequences! why the next thing will be, that our storekeepers will neither bring us laces, silk velvets, satens, cambrics or playing cards.—They may to be sure bring a few groceries and dye stuffs and such like trash. Think also, Mr. Printer, of the poor industrious man who has the small sum of only fifty thousand dollars out of the bank—must he pay in this money that has been under discount any time this twenty years—hard, very hard! he poor fellow has paid his interest to little purpose. As to the flabby little discount of five hundred dollars—it is right he should pay up every sixty days.

Joking a part, for it is all a joke, my honest neighbours, keep your hemp until you see bale rope-bagging and moonshine reduced in proportion. And I promise I will not give away my truck until the adventurers return with their cheap bargains from Philadelphia, to make our wives and daughters shine forth for nothing at all at all.

#### QUIZ.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

BANK OF THE U. STATES.

MR. SMITH,

The Farmers are informed that if the Charter of the United States Bank is not renewed, Hemp will be at 2 dollars—if it is renewed, Hemp will be at 8 dollars.—Now play fair! The pressure will be chiefly amongst British Agents & British Dry Good Importers in Philadelphia, should not the Charter be renewed.—Consequently, the merchants in Lexington on their own arguments ought to sell their imported merchandize at a quarter of their present prices—for certainly the stoppage of the Bank will operate with a greater ratio on Philadelphia British importers than on the farmers of Kentucky—and of course, our merchants who purchase there, will buy in the same proportion as the difference between 2 dollars for Hemp and 8 dollars.

Lord help us! how fine our wives and daughters will be—and then with what glee sup their sugar tea and coffee! and the Doctors only 9d a dose for Colic and Jaup! How we shall vomit and purge! Now should it happen by chance Mr. C. that the charter of this British Bank is not renewed, will you sell your imported merchandize at a less price than formerly?—will you have the affrontery to tell the farmer that it is Hemp only which is reduced in price, whilst you are demanding the usual cent per cent on your British Calicoes, which on your own premises you will be enabled to buy at an equal deduction with the price of Hemp at three fourths less than usual!

NO BLACK COCKADE.

PRICES CURRENT AT NATCHEZ.

Extract of a letter, D. C. 11.  
Cotton, 15 dollars per cwt.  
Flour, 10 dollars per barrel.  
Cordage, 15 dollars per cwt.  
Failing, 50 cents per yard.  
Whisky, 50 cents per gallon.  
Park, 8 dollars per cwt.  
Apples 7 doll. 15 per barrel.  
Tobacco, at New Orleans, \$ 4 per cwt.  
[Frankfort Palladium.]

WALDEMAR MENTELLE

Has just received at his  
Commission Store,  
Diaper table cloths  
Pittsburgh beer and  
Milford's imperial wash for the tops of  
Ladies.  
January 12, 1811.

#### A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Versailles, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.  
A—Willian Amitt.  
B—Mrs. Fanny Bowmar, Charles Buck, Peter C. Buck, Messrs. P. C. & C. Buck, 2.  
C—Clerk of Woodford C. C. John Cummins, Frederick Cable, James Cox.  
D—Col. Adam Dickinson, John Davis.  
E—Mrs. Frances Eall.  
G—James B. Gow, Vexion Goodlow.  
H—Gideon Howard, Edward Holland.  
J—Mr. Thomas Johnson, Isaac Johnson.  
K—Mrs. Doretta Kertley.  
L—James Lamplin.  
M—Lewis Martin, James Martin, Patrick M'Fern.  
N—James O. Nelson.  
O—John Obannon.  
P—William Fryor, William Palmer.  
R—Mrs. Anna Ruff.  
S—John Samuel, Elizabeth Scott.  
T—Hansford Tutt.  
V—Benjamin Vance, Edward Violett.  
W—Joseph Wharton, Wm. Walker, John Watkin.  
Y—Birkett G. Yancy.  
EDM'D F. VAWTER, P. M.  
Versailles, Jan. 1st, 1811. 3w

GEORGE SHINDLEBOWER,  
Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair Dresser  
and Peruke maker,

WITH great pleasure informs his old friends and customers that he has returned to Lexington, having determined to devote the remainder of his life in the line of his profession to their service.

He has opened a shop on Mill street, in Mr. Lewis Sanders's square—where he will at all times be happy to receive the commands of the public, whilst he with gratitude acknowledges his obligations for past favours.  
Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1811. 3c

#### Wanted,

THREE or FOUR Apprentices, to learn the Machine making business—they will be instructed in every branch, and made complete workmen, comfortably accommodated with boarding, lodging and clothing, a good education, and if bound at 14, 15 or 16 till 21 years of age, shall receive when free, a complete suit of clothes and one hundred dollars in cash.

Wanted also, two journeymen, who have been accustomed to either turning or filing, to whom generous wages will be given and constant employment.

J. MARSH & Co.

Waterstreet, Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1811—5m

Davidson & Goddard & Henry Clay  
vs  
Joel Craig, adm'r. of Elijah Craig  
and Elijah Grant

#### FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the honorable the circuit court of Scott county will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the first Monday in February next, at the courthouse door in Georgetown, Scott county, the following slaves, viz. Joshua, Zachariah, Henry, Tom, Guy, Fanny, Anna, Maria and Jude, decreed to be sold to satisfy said Davidson and Goddard, their debt and costs.

Martin Hawkins, } Com'rs.  
4t Fielding Bradford, }

#### NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A  
Nail Manufactory

IN the house in which George Norton has carried on that business for 4 years past, on Market street, near the market house, and next door to Messrs. Hulstead and Meglone's store, where they will always keep a supply of the best cut and wrought nails, sprigs and tacks of every description—also, hoes, axes, drawing chains, wheel irons, waffle irons, Pittsburgh castings, screw augurs and Dorsey bar iron, which they will sell low either by wholesale or retail.

WM. PRITCHARTE & Co.  
Lexington, Jan. 11th, 1811. 8

#### WILL BE SOLD,

IN the Street, before the door of the Kentucky Hotel, on February Court day,  
BETWEEN 1 and 2 o'clock, to the highest bidder, if not sooner disposed of by private contract—the justly Celebrated (both as a Racer and a Foal-getter) Stud Horse

#### DARE-DEVIL.

formerly called Johnson's Colt. He is apparently in high health and spirits, and in good condition for a Stud Horse, at this season of the year. Cash, hemp, whisley, cotton, or salt will be taken in payment. A credit will be given on the greater part by giving bond and security. For further particulars, apply to

N. BURROWS.  
Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1811. 1f

Montgomery county, sc.

Taken up by Enock Smith,  
Near Mountsterling, one iron grey filly about two years old last spring, some white on the left hind foot—has a large star in her face about 14 hands high, no brands to be seen, appraised to \$ 10.—this 8th October, 1810.

JOSEPH SIMPSON, J. P.

Jessamine county, 19 scil.

Taken up by Henry Bruner sen.  
living one mile from King's mill, a Sorrel Horse 6 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, small blaze and a long bob tail, appraised to \$ 30. by B. F. Gore and Ray Moss, this 13th November, 1810.

W. N. POTTS.  
Clarke County, sc.

Taken up by Ransdale Penny,  
living about 2 miles from Winchester, near the Mountsterling road, a bay mare about 12 years old, about 14 1/2 hands high, with a star & snip, and a saddle mark on each side of her back, no brands perceivable—appraised to \$ 10.—Also, her mare colt, a brown bay with a blaze face and both hind feet white, appraised to \$ 5 before me this 14th day of November 1810.

THOMAS SCOTT, J. P. & C.

Taken up by Vivion Goodloe,  
living in Woodford county, on the waters of south Elkhorn, within five miles of the Court-house, one sorrel mare with a small star in her forehead, some saddle spots, with a white spot on each side of her neck, 12 or 13 years of age, appraised to \$ 10 before me this 26th day of October, 1810.

H. WATKINS, J. P.



**A LIST OF LETTERS**  
REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

**A**  
Thomas Adams 2  
Capt. B. Ashby  
Robert Alexander  
George Andrews

**B**  
Mary Butler  
Samuel Blinn 2  
Hartwell Boswell  
Peyton Bell 2  
Dej. or Jno. Barbridge  
James Baring  
Andrew Bagg 3  
don. Wm. Brashear  
William Bartlett  
John Bosick 2  
Thomas Buder  
George Broun  
Mrs. Amy Bliffon  
John Baker

**C**  
George Clarke  
Moses Cox  
Thomas Caldwell  
Alexander C. Craig  
Lewis Craig  
Catherine Campbell  
William Cooke  
Nancy Cooper  
Benjamin Colver  
John Culver  
Edward Cavens  
Volentine Cress  
Clerk of circuit court

**D**  
Woodson Durrett  
Reuben Dooley  
John Duff  
Johnston Dazel

**E**  
Benjamin Elliott

**F**  
Malcolm Fisher  
John Fisher  
Catherine Fairchild  
John Ferguson  
Jesina Ford

**G**  
Robert Grayson  
Thomas H. Gaffand  
James C. Goodwin  
Doct. Adam Goodlet  
Jesse Griffith  
Peter Gregory

**H**  
Thomas Hill  
Sally P. Hopkins  
John Holden  
Susan Holmes  
Catherine Hargy  
Abel Hendington  
William Hardin  
John Hendley  
Robert P. Henry  
Robert Howard  
Lewis Haller  
Thomas Hopkins  
Geo. W. Hardin  
Elexzer Hoag

**J**  
James Johnson  
Ambrose Jones  
Benjamin Knox

**L**  
William Leavy  
Israel Ludlow  
Dempsy Lassiter  
Warner W. Lewis  
Jesse Lewis  
Richard Lillard  
John Langhorn  
John Lewis

**M**  
Alex. Mahan sen.  
John M. Dowell  
Thomas Moor  
J. & D. Macoun  
John M. Call  
Thomas M. Clannahan  
Francis Moore  
George M. Anderson  
Mary M. Kay  
Wm. M. Gonnell  
Thompson Martin  
Alex. M. Charlie  
Thomas Marshall  
Samuel Martin  
Alex. M. Crosby

**N**  
Mrs. Ann New  
Parker Nicholson  
Neil & Maunt

**O**  
Thomas J. Overton  
Doct. James Overton  
Polly Outten

**P**  
Alexander Parker  
William Patrick  
Vandalen Pruitt  
John Parker  
Nesley Pope  
Robert Pope  
Bacon Pugh  
Thomas Peebles  
Jonathan Figg  
Peter Pindexter  
Lewis Pigg

**R**  
Col. Wm. Russell  
John C. Richardson  
Susan W. Reed  
Wm. Robinson  
John Rogers

**S**  
D. St. Ciran  
John S. Sander  
Lewis Snacks  
Mr. Stout  
Daniel Short  
Edwin B. Smith  
Mr. Singleton  
James Springer  
John W. Stout

**T**  
James Thornton  
Thomas Talbot  
Francis S. Taylor  
Wm. Troutman  
Robert Tryer  
Mary Tompkins

**V**  
Jeremiah Vardaman  
John Henry Vos

**W**  
William Wallace  
Alex. Wardon  
Mrs. W. Warfield  
R. Wm. Wickliffe  
William W. Worley  
Elizabeth White  
Walter Warfield  
Joseph A. Woodson  
John Woodcut  
John Wallace  
John Wilson  
William D. Wilson

**Y**  
Nicholas Winnans  
Heater Weber  
James Word  
James Wood  
Mrs. Wallace  
William Waldron  
Michael Walton  
Thomas D. Warren  
Nancy Walker  
M. J. C. Watkins  
John Wilson  
Charles Whittington

Thomas Woolfork  
Nathaniel Wilson  
Leonard Young

**Dr. Wm. O. Watts**  
James R. Young  
**JOHN JORDAN Jr., P. M.**  
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1811.

The Post-Master at Lexington is authorized to furnish **POST-BILLS** to the different Post-Masters in the western country more convenient to this place than to Washington City. Orders forwarded to him will be attended to by the return post.

**A LIST OF LETTERS**  
REMAINING in the Post-Office at Winchester, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

**A**  
Spencer Adams  
Maximilian Bowren  
Thomas Berry  
Mecajah Clark  
Wm. Coleman  
Wm. Crawford  
John A. Dawson  
John Daniel  
Archibald Evans  
Jacob Fishback  
Henry Frakes  
Benj. Grigsby  
Joseph George 3  
Geo. Herrington  
John Harris  
Miss Eliz. Holsey  
Henry Lowness  
Abram Miller  
Wm. M. Millan  
John Morrow  
George Marts  
Wm. Nisbeth  
Phil. T. Richardson 3  
John Rogan or  
Wm. King  
Wm. Stewart  
James Scott  
George Taylor  
James Wireman  
James Young

**Charley Been**  
**Leroy Cole**  
**Ann Culbertson**  
**Henry Dooley**  
**Enos Daniel**  
**Dudley Ellis**  
**Jesse Fishback**  
**John Grewt**  
**Peter Gadson**  
**Samuel Hille**  
**Nathan Hodge**  
**Andrew Harrison**  
**John Morgan**  
**Fran. M. Donald**  
**John M. Murry**  
**Richard Martin**  
**Moses Norris 2**  
**Daniel Rott**  
**Thomas Row**  
**Jonah Samuel**  
**Peter Tabler**

**MORDECAI GIST, P. M.**  
Winchester, January 1st, 1811.

**FOR SALE,**  
1000 ACRES OF LAND lying at the forks of Licking, adjoining the town of Falmouth, the greater part of which is bottom, and inferior to none in the state.—The advantages belonging to this tract, of navigation from the spot—its eligibility to every kind of water works—the probability of its containing a large quantity of iron ore, and its contiguity to the county seat of justice, combine to make it one of the most desirable speculations in the Western country.—By a person of capital and enterprise, this situation may, in various ways, be improved, comparatively at but little expense, into an estate of great magnitude.—For a stock farm, or for hemp or tobacco, no place in the state is entitled to a preference.—Apply to Thos. Bodley & Chs. Humphries, Esquires, or to the subscriber.

**—ALSO—**  
A TRACT OF LAND six miles below Louisville, one and a half miles from the Ohio, containing 314 acres, and is good farming land.

**—ALSO—**  
A GOOD TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE on Limestone street, with cellars, kitchen, dairy, smoke-house and pump, in the occupancy of Mr. Nathaniel Burrows.—I will take for these two last pieces of property, whiskey, flour, bagging, lard, rope, yarns and tobacco.—Mr. John Gwathmey will show the land near Louisville and contract for it—for the House and Lot, apply to Charles Wilkins, Esq. or to the subscriber.

**F. RIDGELEY.**  
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1811.

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**  
RAN away from the subscriber on the night of the 27th December last, a likely yellow boy about 21 years of age, named

**JERRY.**  
About five feet seven or eight inches high, sharp nose, tolerable large mouth—when he laughs he is apt to shut his teeth together, has a down look when closely examined, hollow eyed—he is a tolerable shoemaker, and plays on the violin a little—took with him sundry clothing, viz. a tolerable good wool hat, one pair dark velvet pantaloons, one pair white cordery ditto, one half worn cotton casimer coat, an old great coat with a velvet cape and sundry other clothing not recollected. It is probable he has procured a forged pass. It is presumed he will make to the state of Ohio. The above reward will be given to any person who will bring him to my farm in Montgomery county, near Mount Sterling, and all reasonable expenses paid, or half of the above reward, if lodged in any jail in the state so that I get him.

**JNO. PEEBLES.**  
January 24, 1811.

**HEMP WANTED.**  
THE subscriber is now ready to receive clean Hemp, of good quality, at his rope walk, one mile from Lexington, on the Tates' creek road, for which the market price will be paid in cash on delivery.

**GEO. TROTTER, Jun.**  
Lexington, Dec. 17th, 1810.

**Public Auction.**  
A T house now occupied by A. W. Grayson, opposite the court house, will be sold on Monday the 14th January, 1811, [it being court day] to the highest bidder for negotiable notes at sixty days credit with approved endorsers, a large quantity of

**Household and Kitchen Furniture,**  
TOGETHER WITH SOME  
**Wagons and Teams.**  
R. Breckenridge, Trustees of A. C. Breckenridge, & W. Grayson.  
F. W. S. Grayson.  
Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1811.

**Taken up by John Moore, near the Mountain Island of Big Eagle, Scott county, a HORSE, with a blaze face, shod before, six years old, 14 1/2 hands high—appraised to \$40, this 6th Nov. 1810.**  
**CORNELIUS GAUGH.**  
3rd

**CASH**  
FOR WHITE-OAK STAVES,  
FOR particulars apply at my shop on main street, Lexington.

**WILLIAM DORSEY.**  
THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH  
Will be given for  
**SALT-PETRE,**  
By **SAM'L TROTTER.**

**REMOVAL.**  
**ASA BLANCHARD,**  
**GOLD & SILVER SMITH,**  
INFORMS the public generally that he has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his business on a much more extensive scale and elegant style, being provided with workmen of the first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Gold and Silver Work, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Saddlers can be always furnished with silver and plated heads and cantels, &c.

He flatters himself that the prices and quality of his work, added to his unremitted endeavours to please, will procure him at least an equal share of the custom of Lexington and its vicinity. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.

Silver & tortoise mounted SPECTACLES,  
Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS.  
The highest price for old GOLD and SILVER.  
Lexington, Dec. 1, 1810.

**LEXINGTON**  
**Oil Floor Cloth Factory.**  
THE friends of domestic manufactures, and the friends of the subscribers are informed, that there are now arrived at the factory, blocks of the most elegant patterns for carpets, which were procured by Mr. Levett, at a great expense in Philadelphia. The subscribers have been at a very great expense, in fitting up the factory, to be enabled to supply the inhabitants of this state, with so elegant and useful an article, under the prices at which it is manufactured in Philadelphia (notwithstanding the advanced piece they pay for colors).

The carpets which have been manufactured are allowed to be of a superior quality to any that have been imported—the subscribers therefore request the encouragement of the enlightened inhabitants of Kentucky to establish a manufactory which promotes the interest of the hemp grower, spinner, weaver and the domestic comforts of its inhabitants.

Prepared waggon covers—water proof; Dutch Wax-Cloths, for side boards and table covers—carpets, &c. papering and painting in all its branches by the subscribers.

**LEVETT & SMITH.**  
N. B. Those who wish to have carpets, are requested to make immediate application, and those who wish to furnish their own cloth, may see a specimen at the factory, how it should be woven.

An apprentice of 16 years of age, wanted at the factory.  
Dec. 10, 1810.

**NEW GOODS.**  
**P. I. ROBERT**  
HAS just received, and is now opening in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Thomas & Robert Barr, an elegant and extensive assortment of

**DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,**  
GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE,  
A superior quality of IMPERIAL,  
HYSON, HYSON SKIN and  
YOUNG HYSON TEAS, &c.  
All of which being bought at the most reduced prices, will be sold very low for cash,  
13th August, 1810.—tf

**William Webb, M. D.**  
WILL practice PHYSIC SURGERY, and MIDWIFERY, in the town of Winchester and its vicinity.  
Winchester, 28th Nov. 1810.

**The Subscriber**  
INFORMS the inhabitants of Lexington and the public in general, that he has established a BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Alexander Frazer, where he intends carrying on the business in all its various branches—he hopes from his long experience and knowledge in the business to be able to give general satisfaction, particularly on ladies' fashions.

**WILLIAM BOWLIN.**  
Dec. 11, 1810.

**KENTUCKY HOTEL.**  
I HAVE rented of Henry Clay Esq. that large and commodious brick house in Lexington, called the Kentucky Hotel. It will be my constant care to make those comfortable who may please to favour me with a call. The management and comfort of the stables are equal to any in the United States.

**GEO. S. LAUGHTER, Jr.**  
Lexington, 1st Jan. 1811.

**Tobacco, Hog's Lard, Whiskey & Candles.**  
A quantity of the above articles wanted at the store of the subscriber inmediately.

**A. LE GRAND.**  
Lexington, Dec. 24 1810.

**Regimental court of Appeals.**  
DELINQUENTS of the 42d regiment who have been fined for non-attendance at the musters in 1810, are notified that the time of appeal will expire on the 1st of February next; those who wish to file their appeals, will avail themselves of the opportunity of doing so by that time—and if properly qualified to do so with Dr. John Todd, at my place of residence, during my absence, will be received.

**DAVID TODD.**  
Judge advocate 42d Reg't.  
Dec. 10, 1810.

**Fayette county set.**  
**Taken up by John Ferguson,**  
Living on the east fork of Hickman near Riley's mill, a strawberry roan horse, 13 hands 3 inches high, branded on the off buttock thus Z B 7 or 8 years old, near hind foot white, with a large star and snip, one glass eye—Appraised to \$15 before me this 30th Oct. 1810.

**WALLER BULLOCK.**

**JAMES FISHBACK,**  
OF Lexington, ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
practices in the Fayette, Jessamine and Scott Courts.

**I WISH TO PURCHASE OR HIRE,**  
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,  
**SEVERAL NEGRO BOYS,**  
Between the age of 14 and 18 years, to work in Rope-Walk.

**THO. H. PINDELL.**  
Lexington, Jan. 8th, 1811.

**To Druggists**  
**And Country Store-Keepers.**  
FIFTEEN hundred 300 lb. refined borax  
1000 do. gum arabic 300 do. Spanish indigo  
2000 do. pearl ashes 300 do. cochineal  
2000 do. quicksilver 300 do. aquafortis  
5000 do. English oil 300 doz. syringes  
vitrol 200 lb. grains paradise  
1000 lb. flor. sulphur 200 do. Turkey opium  
2000 do. white lead 100 do. gum juniper  
3000 do. red sanders 300 do. promgranate  
3500 do. cream tartar peel  
2000 do. gum copal 100 lb. ether vitriol  
5000 do. yellow bark 500 do. black lead  
1000 do. Senna 500 do. Aleppo galls  
1000 doz. ink powder 700 do. gum arabic  
500 lb. fresh rhubarb 300 do. crud sal am  
300 do. best Spanish moniac  
Annatto 200 lb. sugar of lead  
100 lb. Spanish saffron 300 do. cowage  
300 do. Simarouba 200 do. guaiacum  
bark 400 fine sponges  
300 lb. fine arrow root 2000 lb. refined cam  
300 do. gum shellac phor  
100 do. red bark 300 lb. Assafetida  
300 do. arsenic 1000 lb. Verdigrase  
100 packs gold leaf 500 bottles Castor oil  
200 doz tooth brushes 500 Gallons Spirits  
300 doz. smelling bot- Turpentine  
tles 100 doz. cologne wa-  
ter 100 lb. anniseed  
50 bbls. Glauber salts Hair powder  
100 doz. spring lan- Specie bottles  
cets Grated measures  
500 lb. snake root Patent medicines

With a large and general assortment of  
**DRUGS, MEDICINE, PATENT MEDICINES, GLASS BOTTLES, VIALS,**  
and every other article belonging to the Drug & Apothecary line, expressly laid in to suit Druggists, Storekeepers and other wholesale dealers—the subscriber has also made arrangements with manufacturers of WINDSOR SOAP, that he can sell at the manufacturers' prices.

**STEPHEN NORTH,**  
Wholesale Druggist,  
No. 85, market Street, between  
2d & 3d Streets.  
PHILADELPHIA, Nov'r. 25, 1810.

**Mrs. WHITE'S**  
**MILLINERY STORE.**  
The subscriber, having recently returned from the Eastward, is now opening an extensive and elegant assortment of

**FANCY GOODS,**  
SELECTED FROM THE BEST MARKETS,  
CONSISTING OF  
**TORPEDO, Wardle, Woodhand,**  
cottage and gunboat bonnets  
Shepherdess and Madison hats  
Black Leghorn do.  
Chip and straw bonnets, with our usual assortment of satin, silk and muslin do.  
Fashionable velvet bonnets  
Full dress caps and lace handkerchiefs  
Fancy and black Ostridge feathers  
Artificial flowers and neck laces  
Gold and silver bands  
Gold and silver spangles and for  
Parrasols and umbrellas  
Shinall silk and cotton trimmings  
Silk and cotton cord, and jet buttons  
Black and white cotton and thread laces  
Thread tatten and lace lino trimmings  
Lace gauze for caps and handkerchiefs, Lace lino for do.  
Coloured and white lino for scarfs  
Elegant worked robes and soufel gauze  
Black and white Italian crape  
Worked handkerchiefs and seeded muslins  
Elegant rose straw gimp & cork screw do. do.  
Elegant straw backs and crowns for bonnets  
Shawls, cotton, cambric, callico,  
India muslin and baftas  
Netand lino sleeves, kid & cambric gloves  
Men's leather do. and suspenders  
Gold and silver watches  
Silk and cotton velvet, coloured; and black satin and silk for bonnets.  
Plain and figured satin and lutestring ribbons plain and figured coloured velvet do. fine and coarse lapware, common do.  
Counter, tenor treble and bass violin strings  
Women's fine black worsted hose cotton do.  
Women's high heel spring and flat kid shoe and shoe knots  
Children's shoes, glass tumblers, whalebone for ladies corsets, cotton laces for do.  
Ladies dress quical, crape, mourning and common fans  
Ladies riding whips Piano strings  
Ridicules, scarlet and green  
Conversation, flitting & fortune telling cards  
300 boxes of white and coloured cotton balls  
Cotton and thread boss and worsted crucis  
Scotch thread from No. 10 to 70, flat bobbin and tapes Turkey red  
White chapel and tambour needles  
Steel bodkins scissors and thimbles  
Palermo, Windsor & Philadelphia whitesop  
Frock paper and pound pins  
Hair combs, frizing and reding do.  
Scented pomatum in sticks  
Court plaister, tooth powder and brushes  
Double distilled Bergamotte, lavender and honey, and the much admired milk of roses  
Pungent salts, smelling bottles, paint boxes, camel hair and black lead pencils  
Gold and silver paper, stamped do. gum arabic, alabaster dolls and a variety of toys  
Children's leather hats Military flits  
Peppermint drops sugar and burnt almonds, sugar plumbs, kisses rose cake and horehound candy  
Imperial tea, green coffee, loaf sugar, English Durham mustard by lb 1-4 or 2 oz.  
Nova Scotia red herrings, pepper, ginger, allspice, cinnamon, capers, allum, fig blue starch, rosin, stone ware  
Castings, country linen and thread.  
7200 lb prime Tennessee cotton  
Flower, Kitchen, garden and grass seeds  
Double rocket musktoons do. columbine, wall flower, do. flowering balsam, sweet flowering pea, variegated and plain geraniums, China asters, purple Prussian stalk do. purple ten week tulip flower, superfine carnation pink, do. English thorn haws Pyracantha or Evergreen thorns solid celsery, fine caniflower, early York and sugar loaf cabbage, red cabbage and all the vegetables belonging to the kitchen garden  
A perspective, with views in France, Spain, Germany, Italy, England and Ireland.  
**DANIEL WHITE.**  
Lexington, Mainstreet.

**AN APPRENTICE**  
WILL BE TAKEN AT THIS OFFICE.

**Patent and Family Medicines**  
PREPARED BY  
**MICHAEL LEE & Co.**  
**BALTIMORE.**

For the preservation of health and cure of diseases, the following celebrated Medicines are confidently recommended, viz.

**Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.**  
For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.  
The operation of these pills is perfectly mild—so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age. They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

**Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.**  
This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

**Lee's Elixir.**  
A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma's, and particularly the whooping cough, to be destructive to children.

**Lee's Essence of Mustard.**  
So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

**Lee's Grand Restorative.**  
Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

**Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.**  
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

**Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.**  
Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

**Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.**  
For the cure of agues, miltent and intermiltent fevers.

**Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.**  
Celebrated for the cure of rheumatism, tetters, &c.

**Lee's Genuine Eye Water.**  
An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

**Tooth-Ache Drops.**  
Which give immediate relief.

**Lee's Corn Plaister.**  
**Lee's Damask Lip Salve.**  
**Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.**  
**The Anodyne Elixir.**  
For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

**The Indian Vegetable Specific.**  
For the cure of venereal complaints.  
Those medicines have come into general use, they are frequently purchased by not only Druggists, but by country store-keepers fell to again; in order that the purchasers may be confident they have the original genuine Medicines; wherever they purchase they have but to observe that every article of Medicine has on the outward wrapper, the signature of the proprietors.

**Michael Lee & Co.**  
late Richard Lee & Son  
**SOLD BY**  
**SCOTT, TROTTER & Co.**  
LEXINGTON.

A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again, by directing a line post-paid to Michael Lee & Co. Baltimore.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY PRICE IN CASH,**  
Will be given for a NEGRO MAN, as a house servant, (to reside in this place). He must be acquainted with the business, and come well recommended; apply to the printer.  
Lexington, 29th Oct. 1810.

**Rope Makers Wanted,**  
THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO ENGAGE A NUMBER OF  
**BLACK OR WHITE SPINNERS.**  
For the year 1811, to work in a Rope Walk. Persons desirous of engaging, will apply within the ensuing month.

**GEO. TROTTER, Jr.**  
Lexington, Oct. 29th, 1810.

**For Sale.**  
ONE hundred acres of first rate land in Fayette county, six miles south east of Lexington, lying on the Tates creek road leading to Madison county; 40 odd acres of which is improved, the balance well timbered, a peach and cherry orchard, never failing spring and well situated for a distillery a pretty good dwelling and other necessary out houses. The title will be made good to the purchaser, for further particulars, enquire of R. R. Hall, or to the subscriber living on the premises.

**ALEXANDER HALL.**

**JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW**  
will punctually attend the courts of Fayette, Woodford and Scott. His office is kept on Main street in Lexington, one door below the Post-Office and directly opposite the Office of the Insurance Company.

**Madison Hemp & Flax Spinning Company.**  
A MEETING of the shareholders will be held at Mr. William Satterwhite's tavern in Lexington, on Monday the 21st inst. at 4 o'clock, for the choice of a Director, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Abner Le Grand—and for other purposes.

**THOS. T. BARR, Sec'y.**  
January 7, 1811.